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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 10, 2002, at 2 p.m.

Senate

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 2002

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JACK REED, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we are irresistibly drawn into Your presence by the magnitude of Your love. You place a homing spirit within us and call us home to Your heart. Thank You for the strength, security, and serenity that You provide in the midst of the strain and stress of public service. In Your presence we experience perfect peace for the pressure of conflict, the tyranny of the urgent, and late night legislation.

It is when we return to You that we find each other. You help us discover unity and diversity and oneness in spite of differences. We feel the bond of loyalty of a shared patriotism. Remind us that all power is derived through You and authority is divinely delegated for the fulfillment of Your purposes. May we never forget that You are in control and our task is to seek and do Your will. Bless this Senate as Senators and staff confess again that You are absolute Lord of all, the One to whom we are accountable and, ultimately, the only One we must please. You are sovereign. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable JACK REED led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Repub-

lic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 7, 2002.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JACK REED, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. REED thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, earlier this morning we completed a very difficult supplemental appropriations bill,

which of course will now go to conference with the House. It was a long day yesterday and part of today to complete that, but it was a good week's work we were able to accomplish.

There will be no rollcall votes today. The next rollcall vote will occur Monday evening at approximately 5:30 p.m.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 4800 AND H.R. 4823

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand the following bills are at the desk and have been read for the first time, H.R. 4800 and H.R. 4823.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that it be in order, en bloc, for these bills to receive a second reading, and I then object to any further consideration of this legislation at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it so ordered.

The clerk will report the bills by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4800) to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the expansion of the adoption credit and adoption assistance programs.

A bill (H.R. 4823) to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bills will be placed on the calendar.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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S5245

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 625, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 625) to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, with the legislation now before us, I am very happy to see the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Chamber today to lead the discussion on this legislation. This is an extremely important piece of legislation. We have waited a long time to get to its consideration.

I have been somewhat disappointed when I read already in this week's newspapers that the minority has indicated they have scores of nonrelevant, nongermane amendments they are going to file on this piece of legislation. This is code word for they are going to do everything they can to stop the legislation from passing.

That is unfortunate because this legislation, which is commonly referred to as the hate crimes bill, has that name because that is what it is about. It is about people with hatred doing criminal acts.

Senate consideration of this legislation is much needed and is long overdue. It demonstrates, once again, the change that has taken place in this body since Senator LEAHY began the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

But for his advocacy, we would not be in this spot; we would not be where we are now.

The chairman of the committee is here, and he has heard me say this on many occasions. We have done such a good job in the Judiciary Committee. I say "we" because the committee doing well reflects on all of us. When I think of what we have gone through in this committee, we had the terrorist acts of September 11, which caused us to focus immediately on antiterrorism legislation, which we passed. People complained because we didn't move that legislation fast enough. Now people are writing that it was one of the best things that happened in this Congress in a long time because the Judiciary Committee slowed us down. We didn't run pell-mell into this legislation but walked deliberately into it. As a result, we have good legislation, not the least of which has a sunset provision in it. If we went too far in any way, it sunsetted.

The work that has been done by the Judiciary Committee has been excellent. Not only do we have the situation with the terrorist acts of September 11 and all the work of the committee as it related thereto, but we had an anthrax attack in Senator DASCHLE's office. Senator LEAHY received anthrax-laden materials. From whom, we do not

know. It was enough that it closed down one of the office buildings where 50 Senators have their offices. That slowed us down.

In spite of that and many other obstacles we have had to overcome, we have moved forward on judges. I don't know the exact number now, but I believe it is 57 confirmed judges. I believe there is half a dozen or so on the calendar, a tremendous amount of work. We are doing the very best we can in that regard.

This hate crimes legislation is another example of the work the Judiciary Committee has done and the Senate has done generally since Senator JEFFORDS joined our caucus.

The present Federal criminal statutes do not respond to hate crimes motivated by a person's gender, sexual orientation, or disability. In fact, one of these characteristics, sexual orientation, is the third leading motivation behind hate crimes. Everyone has heard of some of the most egregious cases of hate crimes: Matthew Shepard, a very frail young man, was a gay student at the University of Wyoming. He was severely beaten, left for dead hanging on a fence post. There is no question this happened because he was gay.

James Byrd, Jr., an African American man, was brutally murdered, hooked up behind a pickup truck and dragged to his death.

These tragedies are not isolated. I indicated on this Senate floor earlier this week some of the incidents that have happened in Nevada because of hatred.

In Carson City, our State capital, somebody set a black family's home on fire and wrote the words "white power" and other racial slurs at the scene of the crime.

Vandals spray-painted a swastika and other graffiti on religious statues at a Roman Catholic Church in Henderson, NV, where I went to high school.

A black family in Las Vegas found a cross burning on their lawn.

Two white men attacked two Muslims with a baseball bat. They beat the Muslims with a baseball bat outside a mosque where they had gone to worship.

Condemning these acts is one thing, but we must legislate against these acts, and that is what this legislation is all about. These types of crimes not only infringe on victims' rights, they erode people's sense of security and self-worth.

Our country was founded on the principle of liberty and justice for all, and that means all. When perpetrators of hate crime target anyone, they really are targeting all of us and the principles that make our diverse Nation what it is.

We must move forward and continue our program of diversity in this country. This legislation will help us do that.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I compliment the assistant majority leader.

Seeing Senator REID on the floor—along with Senator REED of Rhode Island and Senator AKAKA it seems only minutes ago I saw all of them as we were finishing up at 1 o'clock this morning. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Hawaii in letting me speak at this point.

The distinguished senior Senator from Nevada did an enormous job in getting the emergency supplemental appropriations bill passed last night. I have told the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada many times that he has patience this Irish-Italian American probably never could have. But it was his patience, his persistence, and also the great credibility he has on both sides of the aisle, and the great respect of Senators in both parties, that made it possible for him to get that bill passed. Had he not carefully worked with Senator BYRD, Senator STEVENS, and all the others to get that through, we would still be on the floor and we would not be anywhere near passage. I compliment my friend from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a couple house-keeping matters? I will finish quickly. I say to my friend, I have never ever corrected my friend on the floor, but I will this morning. We did not finish that last night. We finished it this morning.

Mr. LEAHY. Right. How time flies when you are having fun.

AMENDMENT NO. 3807

(Purpose: To provide reliable officers, technology, education, community prosecutors, and training in our neighborhoods)

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator BIDEN.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], for Mr. BIDEN, proposes an amendment numbered 3807.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on Calendar No. 103, S. 625, a bill to provide Federal assistance to states and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes:

Hillary Clinton, Harry Reid, Jack Reed, Russell Feingold, Richard Durbin, Edward Kennedy, Evan Bayh, Charles

Schumer, Debbie Stabenow, Maria Cantwell, Daniel Akaka, Ron Wyden, Carl Levin, Daniel Inouye, Joseph Lieberman, E. Benjamin Nelson, Byron Dorgan, Patrick Leahy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, in the Washington Times there is a report today that says:

A senior Republican leadership aide said there are 40 to 50 Republican ideas under consideration as possible amendments—

To this legislation—

ranging from an alternative hate-crimes bill to tax policy, national security and social issues. Republicans also are considering making permanent tax credits for teachers and relief from the "marriage penalty" in the tax code.

"You might even see an amendment that's a complete substitute to the defense authorization bill."

I am not going to belabor the point other than to say those are, I repeat, code words to kill this bill, and we are going to do everything we can on this side of the aisle to make sure that hate crimes in America are prosecuted and the people against whom there is hatred are not persecuted.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I agree with the senior Senator from Nevada. Everybody is going to say they are against hate crimes. Nobody is going to say they are for hate crimes. But if we are against them, then let's pass laws that give our law enforcement officers the teeth to go after hate crimes. Let's not go through the fiction of trying to amend this bill to death so nothing comes forward. We cannot let everyone say they are against hate crimes while some do their best to kill the hate crimes legislation.

Violent crimes motivated by prejudice and hate are tragedies that demand our attention. These crimes mar our history, from the lynchings that haunted our race relations for more than a century to the recent well-publicized slayings of Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr.

Since September 11, we have seen a disturbing increase in crimes committed against Arabs, Muslims, and those of South Asian descent. In other words, hate has been a persistent threat to the public safety, especially the safety of minority group members.

I am not naive enough to think we can outlaw hate, but we can make outlaws of those who commit hate crimes. We can do a lot more to protect Americans from these crimes, and to ensure equal rights for all our citizens.

The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act will do just that. It will provide a measure of protection for those who fear the violent consequences of prejudice. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation. I am also proud that it is one of the first bills I moved through the Judiciary

Committee after I became chairman. I had the opportunity as a new chairman to set priorities by deciding what would be on the agenda. I made sure this was one of the first bills the Committee considered.

I am grateful to Senators KENNEDY, SPECTER, and SMITH for their bipartisan leadership on this issue. Unfortunately, the bipartisanship surrounding this bill is not universal, as the distinguished Senator from Nevada has already pointed out. Republicans objected before the Memorial Day recess to a unanimous consent request that would have allowed this bill to come to the full Senate for debate. I wish they had allowed it to do that. It could have been passed by now.

I am glad we can now begin debate. I am honored to open the debate. Senator KENNEDY is with his family today following a long-time family commitment, but he will join us on Monday to debate this important bill.

The hate crimes legislation we consider today strengthens current law by making it easier for Federal authorities to investigate and prosecute crimes based on race, color, religion, and national origin. Victims will no longer have to be engaged in a narrow range of activities, such as serving as a juror, to be protected under Federal law. In other words, if a criminal commits a hate crime against a juror, he or she can be prosecuted under Federal law. But if a criminal commits the same hate crime against the same victim, while the victim is conducting private business, that criminal is immune from prosecution under Federal hate crimes law.

This bill also focuses the attention and resources of the Federal Government on the problem of hate crimes committed against people because of their sexual orientation, or their gender, or their disability. That is an important step.

Now, opponents of this legislation like to say that "all crimes are hate crimes." But everyone in this Chamber agrees that some crimes are more serious—and more deserving of Federal attention—than others. We have repeatedly increased the Federal role in fighting crime over the last decades, from the hijacking of airplanes to carjacking to drug crimes. So the question we face today is whether crimes motivated by prejudice deserve greater Federal attention than the limited amount they receive today. I believe they do, and I know 50 other U.S. Senators from both parties who have sponsored this bill agree with me.

The crimes we are talking about today are particularly pernicious crimes that affect more than just the victims and their families—they inspire fear in those who have no connection to the victim beyond a shared characteristic, such as race or disability or sexual orientation.

Mr. President, when James Byrd, Jr., was dragged behind a pickup truck—dragged—one can only imagine the ter-

ror and horror he felt in the face of his violent death. He was killed by bigots in Texas in 1998. Why? For the sole reason that he was black. Think how many African Americans throughout our Nation felt diminished as citizens to know that another African American was horribly, brutally killed simply because of the color of his skin.

When Matthew Shepard was murdered in Wyoming, he was left hanging on a fence. Why? Because he was gay. Don't you think gays and lesbians in the United States felt less safe on the streets and in their homes? These crimes promote fear and insecurity that are distinct from the reactions to other crimes. They produce a national reaction. We need to take action to enhance their prosecution.

These terrible crimes have also affected my little State of Vermont. In 1996, Julianne Williams and Lollie Winans were murdered in the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Ms. Williams lived in Burlington, VT. She and Ms. Winans were planning to move to Huntington, VT, after their hiking trip to Virginia. (Huntington, VT, I must say, is a beautiful little town, one of the most peaceful places you can imagine.) They were murdered.

In April, the Justice Department indicted Darrell Davis Rice for murder. The prosecutors invoked the Hate Crimes Sentencing Enhancement Act, charging that Mr. Rice killed the two women as part of his plan to "assault, intimidate, injure, and kill women because of their gender." Prosecutors said that Rice had stated that he "hates gays." He said he had taken it upon himself to determine that Ms. Williams and Ms. Winans "deserved to die because they were lesbians." What a horrible commentary. This man decided in his mind they deserved to die, so he was going to kill them.

Now, Rice was susceptible to Federal hate crime laws because the murders occurred on Federal land. If he had been indicted for killing these women in Huntington, VT, he would not have been susceptible to this enhancement. So his indictment fell within a narrow window. With passage of this act, we can provide Federal protection to women, gays and lesbians throughout our Nation.

All Americans have the right to live, travel, and gather where they choose. In the past, we have responded as a Nation to deter and to punish violent denials of civil rights. We have enacted Federal laws to protect the civil rights of all of our citizens for nearly 150 years. This law continues that great and honorable tradition.

This bill will strengthen Federal jurisdiction over hate crimes as a backup, but not a substitute, for State and local law enforcement. States will still bear the responsibility for prosecuting most hate crimes. That is important to me as a former State prosecutor.

I have a great deal of respect for the law enforcement officers in my State,

such as David Demag, the Police Chief in Essex, VT, who is now serving on the Medal of Valor Review Board. I want the States to have primary jurisdiction, because they can handle most hate crimes prosecutions. But there are times when Federal assistance is helpful and even necessary. For those cases, we must have this Federal law.

In a sign that this legislation respects the proper balance between Federal and local authority, it has received strong bipartisan support from State and local law enforcement organizations across the country. This support convinces me that we should pass this powerful law enforcement tool without further delay.

Moreover, this bill accomplishes a critically important goal—protecting all of our citizens—without compromising our constitutional responsibilities. It is a tool for combating acts and threats of violence motivated by hatred and bigotry. It doesn't target pure speech—even that speech that you and I and everybody finds offensive or disagreeable. The Constitution does not permit us in Congress to prohibit the expression of an idea simply because we disagree with it.

As Justice Holmes wrote, the Constitution protects not just freedom for the thought and expression we agree with, but freedom for the thought that we hate. I am devoted to that principle, and I am confident that this bill does not contradict it. Indeed, Senator KENNEDY, who has been a leader on civil rights for four decades, has worked carefully and hard to tailor this needed remedy to the narrowing restrictions of the current very activist Supreme Court.

It is long past time to pass this bill. Of course, the Senate has done its part before. In 1999, we passed it as part of the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill, but the House insisted on its removal. In 2000, the Senate voted 57 to 42 to include it as an amendment to the Department of Defense authorization bill. That year, the House even voted 232 to 192 to instruct House conferees on the bill to agree to the Senate language on hate crimes.

Nonetheless, the House Republican leadership insisted on its removal and they won. So despite the best efforts of former President Clinton and us all, we were twice unable to overcome the opposition of the other body. I hope we will this time.

I hope the House Republicans will finally allow a vote on this measure. I urge President Bush to ask them to do so. Think about what the President said so eloquently last week at West Point. I think of this because the distinguished Presiding Officer is a well-respected graduate of West Point.

When the President spoke at West Point's commencement about our fight against terrorism, he called it a conflict between good and evil and said that we cannot allow other nations to "tolerate the hatred that leads to terror." He correctly stated that "there

can be no neutrality between justice and cruelty." He promised that "the United States will promote moderation and tolerance and human rights."

I agree with President Bush. And I believe that passage of this legislation will show once again that America values tolerance and protects all of its people. I urge the opponents of this legislation to consider the message it sends to the rest of America when, year after year, we are unable to move this broadly supported bill.

A majority of the people in the Senate support this bill, a majority of the people in the House of Representatives support it, and a majority of Americans support it. Yet a small group blocks it from going forward. What does that say about our American values?

I say to the Republican leadership in the other body and in our own: Listen to what President Bush has so eloquently said at West Point. Let's pass this legislation. The victims of hate deserve our support—the victims do. Those who would impose hateful conduct upon them deserve to know that the United States of America doesn't stand for that. So we need a vote, both in this body and in the House of Representatives. If we have such a vote, Mr. President, we will once again make it very clear: The U.S. Government does not tolerate hate and intolerance, no matter who it is directed against. Making that statement, we make our Nation even stronger.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Hawaii yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. AKAKA. Yes, I certainly yield to my friend from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the presentation by the Senator from Hawaii, I be recognized for 20 minutes as in morning business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Hawaii.

THE BATTLE AGAINST INVASIVE SPECIES

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to a very serious problem that burdens not only the State of Hawaii, but also the entire country—the problem of exotic and invasive species. Invasive species are plants, animals, and microbes which are transported from their native environments, and in the absence of natural predators and competitors, proliferate and permanently alter their new "home." Invasive species are potentially one of the largest economic and environmental threats in this century, costing the U.S. an estimated \$100 billion each year and wreaking havoc with the nation's biodiversity. With the rise of global commerce, invasive

species have found it easier to find their way to new lands. They arrive in nearly every possible way, including by vessels in ballast water to our ports, and by planes via cargo, military and commercial shipments of plants and food. Upon arrival, they can have devastating impacts on water quality, agriculture, health, and especially the environment and the economy.

Nowhere is this situation more evident than in Hawaii. Hawaii has suffered the highest rate of species extinction in the United States, and in fact, one of the highest rates of extinction anywhere in the world. The Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources estimates that before the arrival of humans, new species became established in Hawaii once every 70,000 years. Currently, Hawaii becomes home to over 20 new species per year. The Federal interagency Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force estimates that Hawaii alone has 4,465 nonindigenous species. It is a problem of unbelievable magnitude.

I would like to bring your attention to a few species in particular. Many may have read the recent Washington Post article on the coqui. This small frog is less than two inches long and is beloved in its native home of Puerto Rico. But in Hawaii, we have no native frogs. In fact, we have no native reptiles or terrestrial amphibians, no native snakes, iguanas, toads, or even salamanders. In short, our ecosystems are not prepared to take on the coqui; there are no natural predators, such as snakes. Therefore, the impact of the coqui is immense. These nocturnal frogs, which make beautiful sounds individually, cause quite an uproar when singing in a chorus. Each one can produce a call at 90 decibels. However, at one site on the island of Hawaii, the coqui population is estimated at over 8,000 frogs an acre. It would sound as if 8,000 lawn mowers were running at once. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has documented 260 infested sites on the Big Island, 40 sites on Maui, 20 on Oahu, and two on Kauai. Our tourism industries, especially our hotels which are world-renowned for the promise of restful tranquility, are already feeling the impact.

The coqui consume an average of 46,000 prey items per night per acre. This puts tremendous predation pressure on Hawaii's native arthropods, and provides intense competition for Hawaii's native forest birds, many of which are insect-eating as well as threatened or endangered species. The frogs also serve as an additional food source for non-native rats and mongoose. Increased populations of rats and mongoose then prey on the already impacted forest birds, which intensifies the effects on native ecosystems and disrupts their delicate balance.

The brown tree snake is another example of an invasive species with tremendous potential for affecting Hawaii. This snake was introduced to Guam in World War II probably as a

stowaway in ship cargo. It eats any animal smaller than itself, and is responsible for the extinction of twelve native bird species on Guam. Up to 13,000 snakes per square mile may occur in some forested areas of Guam. A brown tree snake can enter a home, and its venom is life threatening to infants. In fact, one out of every thousand visits to the emergency room in Guam is due to snakebites. It has caused more than 1,200 electric power outages since 1980, some island-wide and lasting several days. Approximately every third day there is a snake-caused power outage somewhere on Guam. The outages cost Guam an estimated \$1–\$4 million each year. Research and control of brown tree snakes in Guam cost over \$4 million per year.

Now the brown tree snake is poised to invade Hawaii, other Pacific Islands, and even the U.S. mainland. The snake has already reached Hawaii several times as a stowaway on flights from Guam. If the brown tree snake is accidentally introduced, Hawaii will suffer the same fate as Guam. On Guam, you no longer hear the sweet melody of a songbird because they have all been consumed by the brown tree snake. Development of long-term screening measures at airports to prevent this introduction would cost an estimated \$2.5 million annually over several years. While this may seem costly, the potential economic impact caused by the brown tree snake would be devastating in comparison.

Miconia is a large, leafy tree that was introduced to Hawaii in 1959. It was brought intentionally as an ornamental plant; miconia has a beautiful, deep rich purple color on the underside of its leaves. However, despite its benign appearance, it is an aggressive invader of native and disturbed forests, growing into dense stands that block light to smaller native plants. Miconia has also contributed to erosion and landslides because of its shallow root system. It blossoms four times a year, sending out millions of seeds each time, and the seed pods remain viable for up to eight years. Miconia is just one example of a noxious weed that is a major threat to native Hawaiian plants.

All across the country, invasive alien weeds fuel grass and forest fires, accelerate soil erosion, and consume critical water resources. The lost productivity of rangelands due to weeds has been estimated at \$3.6 to \$4.5 billion annually. Over 100 million acres of land are infested with weeds, and the infestation is expanding by 10 million acres per year. On Federal lands alone, the rate of infestation is 4,600 acres per day. Noxious weeds destroy or alter natural habitats, damage waterways and power lines, and depress property values. Some are even toxic.

In Hawaii, Federal, State, and local agencies have joined the universities and local communities to support efforts to prevent the spread of invasive

species. The University of Hawaii, Hawaii's Department of Agriculture and State Department of Land and Natural Resources, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as well as smaller, island-specific citizen groups coordinate efforts to research, track and control the coqui. In the case of the miconia, students and volunteers have to hack through a jungle to reach the trees, suffering through mosquito bites and the thorny underbrush. The State employs helicopters to spot plants in places that may have been missed, and volunteers in some cases drop off 100-foot cliffs to destroy these invaders.

Now it is time to do our part in Congress to support these efforts at the Federal level. I have joined 19 of my colleagues in signing a letter circulated by my friend, the senior Senator from Michigan, Mr. LEVIN, in support of funding for the National Invasive Species Act of 1996. This Act provides for ballast water management to prevent the introduction and spread of non-indigenous species into the waters of the United States, provides for a comprehensive program to control the brown tree snake, and provides for invasive aquatic plant management.

In 1999, President Clinton signed Executive Order 13112. The executive order mandates federal agencies to take steps to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful alien species, and coordinate their actions with other federal agencies. The goal of the executive order is to minimize the negative economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause.

We must act to turn these goals into reality. Funding for the battle against invasive species crosscuts almost every Federal agency, including the U.S. Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, and Department of Commerce. Each agency has been taking an active role against invasive species. This is a challenge that must be appreciated and fought on all fronts, and the agencies need increased funding in this budget-conscious year. I urge my colleagues to support funding for the effective implementation of Executive Order 13112, the National Invasive Species Act of 1996, and for Federal and State agencies' efforts across the United States in the struggle against invasive and exotic species. Until these efforts are fully funded, we do not stand a chance against these destructive invaders.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CORPORATE GREED

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, in recent months I have been conducting hearings in the subcommittee that I chair and the Commerce Committee on the issue of the Enron scandal.

While conducting those hearings, I received a letter from a constituent of mine in North Dakota. That constituent said he had been an employee of the Enron Corporation for a good number of years and had \$330,000 in his 401(k) retirement account, invested in Enron stock. And then, of course, Enron collapsed. Now that \$330,000 is worth \$1,700.

The folks at the top of Enron made a fortune and got away with their fortune, and the company collapsed, the employees lost their shirts, and the investors lost their shirts. It is another case of the big doing very well, and the little losing everything they had.

It reminds me of the verse in a song by Bob Wells and the Texas Playboys from the 1930s: Little guy picks the cotton, the big guy gets the money. The little bee sucks the blossom, the big bee gets the honey.

That is what is going on too often in this country. I am more and more dismayed by what I am reading in the business pages, about the scandals at the top levels of a number of corporations in America. I have been reading especially in recent days about Dennis Kozlowski, CEO of Tyco International. Mr. Kozlowski resigned under criminal indictment for tax evasion, but he has been criticized for some time for the way his company was playing games with his books.

Now, I don't know him. I have never met him. I did not know much about his company until it started making news. But Tyco's problems are another troubling sign about the state of our system of capitalism, the system by which companies accumulate money in a corporate structure, and the system by which people are compensated for their performance.

I will speak about this in a moment. But first let me mention another aspect that troubles me about Tyco's story. Because Tyco is one of those companies that, recently, decided to move its corporate headquarters offshore, to avoid paying their fair share of taxes.

In the middle of a war against terrorism, it is unconscionable for an American corporation to forsake its country and move off-shore—in a so-called "inversion"—to avoid paying taxes. It really raises questions of patriotism, in my judgment. Who do they think should fight this war on terrorism? Who do they think ought to pay for the war against terrorism? Who do they think protects their assets and their company and their business? They want the protection of the U.S. military, but they do not want to pay for it.

Tyco is one of the world's largest manufacturers and services of electrical and electronic components, as

well as undersea telecommunications systems, the largest manufacturer of fire protection, and electronic security services. Mr. Kozlowski resigned because, according to the allegations, he evaded more than \$1 million in sales taxes on works of art that he acquired by Renoir, Monet, and others.

I am very interested in the information that has come to light after Mr. Kozlowski's resignation, criticism of the way he ran the company. He became CEO of Tyco in 1992. He was an accountant by training. In 1997, he moved Tyco headquarters from New Hampshire to Bermuda, as I mentioned. During the late 1990s, the company was in the eyes of many a very successful company.

Tyco grew at an amazing pace, and Mr. Kozlowski made a killing on the sale of company stock and stock options. In fact, over the past 4 years, this fellow made \$325 million in compensation.

Then in 1999, the SEC started to investigate allegations that Tyco was engaged in "questionable" accounting practices. Mr. Kozlowski claimed to have done nothing wrong. He said publicly he was not about to sell off the stock in his company. According to filings with the SEC, however, he sold nearly \$100 million of his stock as compensation in the year 2000 alone.

The Tyco stock started to drop rapidly. Tyco disclosed Mr. Kozlowski repaid \$70 million in loans to Tyco—using company stock. Tyco shares lost \$50 billion in January of this year. Last December, the value of this stock was \$60; last night, \$14.

So it is the little guys, the investors, the folks who put their money in Tyco stock who did not do very well. Mr. Kozlowski got \$325 million in compensation over a 4-year period.

I have been reading about this day after day after day, and it reminded me of the movie, "Wall Street." That movie had an infamous character played by Michael Douglas, named Gordon Gekko. And that character delivered the often quoted words: "Greed is good. Greed is right. Greed works. And greed, mark my words, will save . . . that malfunctioning corporation called the USA."

That movie came out in 1987. By today's standards, Gordon Gekko seems like a Boy Scout.

The average compensation of the 10 highest paid chief executive officers in America, 20 years ago, was \$3.5 million. That was their average compensation. Mr. President, \$3.5 million a year was a pretty good compensation package then, and it would be a pretty good package today. But do you know what it is today? It is \$150 million. The average compensation of the 10 most highly compensated CEOs in the country is \$150 million a year.

Here is a list of some of the compensation paid to CEOs in the year 2000: \$290 million, \$225 million, \$157 million. These are yearly compensation figures.

In the 1980s, when the movie "Wall Street" came out and Gordon Gekko was saying that greed was good, the average pay of a corporation head was about 42 times the pay of the average worker. Today, a CEO's pay is about 531 times greater than that of the average employee working for the corporation.

In one of my hearings on the Enron Corporation we found that Mr. Fastow, who was the CFO of the Enron Corporation, had a little partnership deal that he constructed. Even as an employee of the corporation—highly paid, I might add—he constructed partnerships, that were attached to the corporation, in which he had equity pieces and then got a commission to manage. He put \$25,000 of his own money into one of these partnerships, and 60 days later took out \$4.5 million.

I come from a really small town—300 people—with a very small school—9 in my senior class. But it does not take higher math to understand what cheating is all about. The hearings I have held on the Enron Corporation have described a culture of corruption and cheating and, in my judgment, criminal activities. The hearings I have conducted on Enron with respect to West Coast electricity pricing suggest to me rigging of electricity prices to the tune of billions, perhaps tens of billions, of dollars.

There is something rotten going on inside some of these corporations—not all of them, but some of them. And who stands to lose? The big guys make off with millions and millions of dollars—in most cases tens and hundreds of millions of dollars—and the little people lose their shirt.

If I might show some additional charts that describe this saga. The pay of American corporate executives is not even related to performance anymore. CEO pay was up 7 percent last year. Profits are down 35 percent. What kind of business do you see that in? The worse they do, the more they make? What kind of accountability exists with respect to the stockholders across this country, the moms and pops who have put their money in their retirement accounts in these companies, believing these people are doing a good job?

I mentioned Enron because I have spent a lot of time on that issue. In 1998 the president was Mr. Ken Lay, who claimed not to have the foggiest idea of what was going on inside his company. If ever there was an "Onward through the fog" voice from a CEO, it came from Mr. Lay. But he got \$101 million in compensation for his services, through his sale of Enron stock.

Jeffrey Skilling testified before my subcommittee for about 6 hours. Nobody had the foggiest idea what he said. He apparently served in that corporation as one of its top executives. He heard nothing, saw nothing, participated in nothing, and decided he did not want to be a part of it anymore. It was the most byzantine hearing I ever

held in my life. Here is a guy who claimed to be oblivious to fraud of the largest scale, and walked away from the company with \$70 million in stock.

A couple of weeks ago the CEO of Adelphia, the sixth largest cable company in the country, resigned. We now discover, as a result of the 10-K financial statements that are filed with regulators, that Adelphia had \$2.3 billion in debt, that was hidden off the balance sheet. Most of that was owed to companies that the CEO's family controlled, and that could not be paid back—\$2.3 billion.

Almost all across this country now, workers in corporations—that is, the folks who make corporations function—are discovering that they no longer have defined benefit pension programs. That used to be the bulk of the pension programs. Now it is diminished to less than a fourth.

While the workers in a corporation are discovering the erosion of their pensions, the compensation at the top of these corporations is skyrocketing, in no relationship to how the corporation is doing.

This next chart also shows something interesting, and deeply troubling. The corporations in this country are paying a smaller and smaller percentage of the tax burden in our country. Payroll taxes—which hit the lowest wage earners in the country much harder than the top wage earners in the country—are growing as a portion of our tax burden. And these corporations, as I mentioned, are now increasingly looking to save taxes by renouncing their U.S. citizenship.

I know many corporations are responsible, and would never consider running off to Bermuda to avoid taxes. But some of them are doing so, and shame on them. Where is their sense of patriotism here? We are at war against terrorism, and we have corporations making a decision they don't want to be American anymore, they don't want to have an American identity, because to do so you have to pay taxes and pay a portion of the cost of the burden of government, which includes providing for the common defense and paying the wages and salaries of the men and women and the equipment in our armed services. Shame on people who think like that.

Franklin Roosevelt, in one of his fire-side chats, said:

Not all of us can have the privilege of fighting our enemies in distant parts of the world. Not all of us can have the privilege of working in a munitions factory or a shipyard, or on the farms or in the oil fields or mines, producing the weapons or raw materials that are needed by our Armed Forces. But there is one front and one battle where everyone in the United States—every man, woman and child is in action. . . . That front is right here at home, in our daily lives, and in our daily tasks. Here at home, everyone will have the privilege of making whatever self-denial is necessary, not only to supply our fighting men [and women], but to keep the economic structure of our country fortified and secure. . . .

When I read this and compare it to the stories about American companies

moving their headquarters to a mailbox in Bermuda just to avoid paying taxes, I say shame on them.

I think we have to begin to think, here in the Congress: What do we do about the crisis in corporate governance in an increasing number of American firms? Where will it go?

When the average corporate executive in this country is now making 530 times the average compensation of workers in the corporation, isn't there something wrong here?

We have seen speculative bubbles recently, bubbles that are unhealthy in our economy. Is this not just another unhealthy bubble that is going to break at some point? Will the American people trust corporate governance when we have people at the top who are taking hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars out themselves and are not worried about the long-term financial solvency of the corporation, but worried only about what their compensation does relative to the stock value in the next quarter? Because their compensation is tied to short-term stock prices, they may have \$50 million, \$100 million, or \$200 million at stake for them personally.

Will the American people trust corporate governance when we see corporate executives such as Mr. Lay, Mr. Skilling, Mr. Fastow, and others cashing out and putting millions and millions into their bank accounts even as they are telling employees, "Hold onto your stock. Tomorrow is going to be a better day. Our future is brighter. Hang onto your stock, don't sell"—even as they are furiously selling off their shares privately in order to enrich themselves?

There are some legislative measures that we ought to consider, in my judgment. I will talk more about them later. Today, I wanted to raise some public questions about the state of corporate governance in our country, and the erosion in confidence in our economic system. And to say that we have some work to do on this issue.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BAUCUS). The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I inquire as to the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is S. 625.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Are we in morning business now?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Presiding Officer informs the Senator we are not in morning business. We are on the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. I thank the Chair and ask I be allowed such time as I may consume.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has that right.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, I rise to speak today on the issue of the Local Law Enforce-

ment Act of 2001. It is the hate crimes bill that we are now taking up. It is a bill I am pleased to coauthor with Senator KENNEDY from Massachusetts. It is a bill that is appropriately taken up now.

I know some of my colleagues, partisans on my side of the aisle, may say that we should not take up something like this at a time of war, a war on terrorism. But I searched my memory. Whenever America has been at war before, we have not abandoned domestic issues. Immediately following Pearl Harbor, we dealt with all kinds of things, from tax rates to civil rights, and the war proceeded. It is not inappropriate that in a time of war on terrorism we focus on domestic terrorism.

The President gave a great speech last night. He talked about how we can better create, for our Nation's protection, a more seamless way to provide for the common defense. I look forward to supporting him in that. But I say that hate crimes legislation is part and parcel of that same effort. It is a part of our war on terrorism. It is a part of the discharge of our responsibility to take care of our citizens.

I have always believed government's first duty is to provide security against violence to its citizens. We are doing that abroad, and we are doing it perhaps as never before at home. But I think it is very appropriate that for a day or 2 the Senate turn its attention to this law, which was created, in its initial form, more than 30 years ago.

Hate crimes legislation is not a new concept. Hate crimes legislation, as I understand its history, was created to give the Federal Government the ability to enforce civil rights, in Southern States in particular, where lynching laws were not enforced and where much violence was committed against our African American brothers and sisters.

It gave the Federal Government the right, the ability, to show up to work, to provide for the common defense. And that law, which covers race, religion, and national origin, is in effect. It has been fully vetted in the United States Supreme Court. It is constitutional. And it truly, as the Court has held, simply adds an element, as we do to all crimes, as to how you consider them, what penalties you apply, and what prosecution and vigor you employ.

It is entirely appropriate that we now add to this list of race, religion, and national origin, other identified minority groups in this country who, because of their status, are demonstrably more vulnerable to violence, to crime.

I have made, for more than a year, the practice of entering in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a tragic chronology, a catalog of hate crimes committed throughout our country.

On these charts I have in the Chamber—perhaps you cannot read them because of the small print—but each of them represents a day in which I have identified a hate crime that has been

committed in our country. They are committed against African Americans. They are committed against the disabled. They are committed against women. And they are committed against gays and lesbians.

All of these crimes have one thing in common: they are committed against a minority community, and they have, at their heart, a malignant heart that hates. And that is the impelling force for committing violence against a minority person. And the crime is visited on a minority, on that American, because that is the common thread in all of this. They are committed against American citizens.

The common thread in this crime against Americans is that it is visited upon an individual, but it terrorizes an entire minority community. And we have said, since hate crimes were established back in the 1960s, there are just some things that are so heinous, so at odds with America's best values, that we are just going to say, as a matter of law, this is a new category of crime, and we are going to pursue it, and we are going to allow all branches of government, all levels of government—local, State, and now Federal—to participate in the pursuit and the prosecution of those who would commit these kinds of terrorist activities against a whole community. And that is what we are doing.

Today, I am going to add another one to this sad chronology. It occurred in Honolulu, HI, in May of last year—a year ago. Two teens were charged with attempted murder after allegedly dousing the tents of gay campers with flammable liquid while those campers were inside, setting one on fire in Polihale State Park.

Victims in the attack said the perpetrators threw rocks and shouted slurs relating to the sexual orientation of the victims prior to setting the tent on fire. Two men were sentenced, then, to 5 years each in prison.

We all know of the heinous murder committed on James Byrd, who was dragged to death on a lonely, dusty Texas road. That shocked America. But in the case of Mr. Byrd, the Federal Government showed up to work because the Federal hate crimes law applies to issues of race. And the law enforcement folks in Texas will tell you that the Federal Government was very helpful in the pursuit, the prosecution, and the conviction of the murderers of James Byrd.

I think in that same year all of us felt horrified by the murder of Matthew Shepard in Wyoming. But in that case, because sexual orientation was not an allowed category under Federal law, the Federal Government was prohibited from showing up for work.

I wish all Americans could have been with me in my office when I was visited by Wyoming State Troopers—Republicans—advocating to me please support this because they were overwhelmed with the national focus that this case brought. They really could

have used the help of the Federal Government.

That is the whole point of this. I personally changed my mind on this subject because of the murder of Matthew Shepard. Frankly, I was chagrined that more of my partisans were not at his vigil. I observed it in a hotel room on CNN in Oregon. I was disappointed that more of my folks weren't there.

Hatred doesn't care if you are a Republican or a Democrat. As Americans, we all ought to be willing to stand up and say: Gosh—at every level of government, local, State, and Federal—let us show up for work and prosecute these most heinous kinds of crimes and murders.

I know there are some good, faithful, religious people who believe they should oppose this law because of this one category—the category of sexual orientation. They believe that because of their faith and their religion they cannot support this. But I say you should support this not in spite of your faith, you ought to support it because of your faith.

The example that I find in the Scripture which is so compelling is that of Christ. When confronted with a woman who was about to be stoned because of adultery—he didn't endorse her lifestyle—he saved her life.

Should we do any less? I say to people of faith that I don't care how you pray. But if that story inspires you like it does me, because of your faith support this.

That reflects the best values of the human heart, and the highest values of the American people. We ought to say as a matter of law—law isn't a teacher, and, no, we can't enforce morality—but we can hold up the law and say this is what we believe.

The Ten Commandments are a great example of a law to the children of Israel. They didn't always obey. But it reflected their highest values and caused them to live up, in many cases, to the highest of ideals. We should not do any less.

I am proud to stand here as a supporter of this expansion of an old law that reflects our best values.

I call upon Republicans, Independents, and Democrats to understand the spirit behind what it is we are doing.

Since I have been a U.S. Senator, I have been privileged to serve on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Every time I leave the shores of this blessed land and confront conflicts in Europe, conflicts in Eurasia, and conflicts in Asia, I am astounded at the tribal angst and hatred that besets most parts of this world.

I thank God that we live in a land where we have two oceans, two centuries with two relatively peaceful neighbors, and a long time to avoid the development of these kinds of racial, cultural, and other kinds of differences that cause us to want to commit crime, violence, and murder against people because of their differences. That reflects the worst of humankind.

As a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I have decried hate crimes—however you want to describe them—on many continents on this planet. As a Republican, I believe I cannot be silent about hate crimes committed at home. I think we all ought to step up to the high ideals that this law represents.

When I chaired the Subcommittee on Europe, we held a hearing about anti-Semitism. We were privileged to have Eli Wiesel come and speak to us. In that hearing, he said something about what motivates the kinds of angst and hatred that have beset the Jewish people for a millennia of time. I want to share with you his words.

He said to this committee:

To hate is to deny the other person's humanity. It is to see in "the other" a reason to inspire not pride, but disdain; not solidarity, but exclusion. It is to choose simplistic phraseology instead of ideas. It is to allow its carrier to feel stronger than "the other," and thus superior to "the other." The hater . . . is vain, arrogant. He believes that he alone possesses the key to truth and justice. He alone has God's ear.

This law that we will be privileged to vote on in a few days makes it clear that we include—that we not exclude—what are called hate crimes. Why wouldn't we extend them to other Americans because they are demonstrably more vulnerable?

Gays and lesbians—why wouldn't you extend the protection to them? Do you hate them? I don't.

I believe it is possible on a principled ground to oppose some things that the gay community wants. I am not for gay marriage. But when it comes to public safety, the dignity of a job, the right to have a roof over your head, how can we withhold our help because we don't share a lifestyle?

I withhold those judgments. I say we should help because we are Americans, and because we aspire to the highest ideals of our Constitution and the highest ideals of the religious traditions—as varied as they are—that we hold in this country.

We are privileged to live in a land where we separate church and state.

I have said to people who are opposed to my support of this law, if you want to talk about sin, then go with me to church. If you want to talk about public policy, let us go together to the Senate, and figure out how to protect all people, because that is what our Constitution provides for.

I say to folks on my side, this shouldn't be a Republican-Democrat issue. This is an issue about the heart. In is an issue entirely appropriate to take up in a time and in a war on terrorism. Whether terrorism comes from a bin Laden, or whether terrorism comes from a couple of murderers in Wyoming, it is terror, nonetheless, foreign and domestic.

Our Constitution calls upon us in its Preamble to provide for the common defense, and to ensure domestic tranquility. Hate crime laws, since their origin, have helped us to do that. It

hasn't stopped it. You can't legislate people to change their hearts. But you can help them to by putting up the law, and saying these are our highest values. We will enforce them with the force of law. By holding them up and setting the example, we can help change hearts and minds.

While this law to many is just symbolism, I tell you it can become substantive, if we all show up for work and live up to our best ideals and not fall to the lowest of traits of humankind.

I call upon all our colleagues to support this legislation. Let's do it with an enormous majority, and let's do it regardless of party affiliation. Let's do it because with all of these victims, we share the common thread that we are Americans.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE FBI REFORM ACT, THE TERRORIST BOMBING CONVENTION AND THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ACT, THE ANTI-ATROCITY ALIEN DEPORTATION ACT AND THE MYCHAL JUDGE POLICE AND FIRE CHAPLAINS SAFETY OFFICERS' BENEFIT ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to speak principally on behalf of four important pieces of legislation. Two have important implications for national security, a third would help keep war criminals and those who commit atrocities abroad out of our country and the fourth would add a degree of fairness for law enforcement victims of September 11. All have been cleared on the Democratic side of the aisle.

Three are being blocked by holds placed by anonymous Republican Senators. One has passed the Senate and is being held up by the Republican leadership in the House. I appeal, again, today to our Republican colleagues to stop holding these important bills hostage, remove your secret hold, or at least come forward and identify yourself and your concern so that we may debate and make bipartisan progress on these important legislative matters.

First is S. 1974, the FBI Reform Act, which I introduced with Senator

GRASSLEY in February, after extensive oversight hearings.

This bill would strengthen the FBI in its fight against terrorism, and was reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee in April of this year.

Since the attacks of September 11, and the anthrax attacks last fall, we have relied on the FBI to detect and prevent acts of catastrophic terrorism that endanger the lives of the American people and the institutions of our country. FBI reform was already important, but the terrorist attacks suffered by this country last year have imposed even greater urgency on improving the FBI. The Bureau is our front line of domestic defense against terrorists.

Even before those attacks, the Judiciary Committee's oversight hearings revealed serious problems at the FBI that needed strong congressional action to fix. We heard about a double standard in evaluations and discipline. We heard about record and information management problems and communications breakdowns between field offices and Headquarters that led to the belated production of documents in the Oklahoma City bombing case. Despite the fact that we have poured money into the FBI over the last 5 years, we heard that the FBI's computer systems were in dire need of modernization.

We heard about how an FBI supervisor, Robert Hanssen, was able to sell critical secrets to the Russians undetected for years without ever getting a polygraph. We heard that there were no fewer than 15 different areas of security at the FBI that needed fixing.

The FBI Reform Act tackles these problems with improved accountability, improved security both inside and outside the FBI and required planning to ensure the FBI is prepared to deal with the multitude of challenges we are facing.

Just over the past month, the FBI Director has referred to the Justice Department inspector general important matters about the handling of probative information like the Phoenix report before the 9-11 attacks. The FBI reform bill expands the Justice Department inspector general's authority to investigate all allegations of misconduct at the FBI. The FBI Reform Act also strengthens whistleblower protections for FBI employees who report misconduct to Members of Congress, as Minneapolis Field Office Agent Coleen M. Rowley did.

The FBI Reform Act also puts an end to statutory restrictions that contribute to the "double standard," where senior management officials are not disciplined as harshly for misconduct as line agents are. Agent Rowley complained about this double standard in her May 21 letter criticizing Bureau Headquarters about its handling of the Moussaoui case.

Just this week the Judiciary Committee held an extensive hearing with the FBI Director, the Department of Justice inspector general and Special

Agent Rowley. Any doubts that this legislation is needed and needed without further delay had to be erased by their candid testimony.

The FBI Reform Act was unanimously reported by the oversight committee for the FBI and reflects our determination to make sure that the FBI is as good and strong as it can be, and, all the more today, given the higher stakes, as good and as strong as America needs the FBI to be. This reform bill is a long stride toward that goal. I urge the Republican Members who have blocked passage of this bill to come forward and identify themselves, to speak to Senator GRASSLEY and me about the importance of this legislation, and to share any concerns they may have so that we may proceed without further delay.

Last December I introduced S. 1770 to implement two antiterrorism treaties, the Terrorist Bombing Convention and the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Convention. The antiterrorist bombing bill would bring the United States into immediate compliance with important international conventions signed by the United States under President Clinton's leadership.

The two antiterrorism treaties at issue were transmitted to the Senate for ratification by President Clinton in 1999 and 2000, but not acted upon until the Senate reorganized under a Democratic majority last summer.

The United States signed these treaties after the tragic terrorist bombings at the United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Before control of the Senate changed hands, there was no action taken on these treaties in the Foreign Relations Committee. The antibombing treaty in particular sat in the Foreign Relations Committee for approximately 2 years without action during the Clinton administration when the Senate was under Republican control. Senator BIDEN deserves credit for acting quickly to report these treaties within weeks after he assumed chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Yet even as Senator BIDEN was pushing to move the treaties themselves through the Senate, the Bush administration did not transmit proposed implementing legislation to the Judiciary Committee before or during the time that we were working together day and night to write the USA Patriot Act, the bipartisan antiterrorism legislation responding to the events of September 11. I remain puzzled why the administration felt that this measure should be separated from that effort.

Both treaties require the signatory nations to enact certain, precisely worded criminal provisions in their laws in order to be in compliance. That is what S.1770, the Leahy bill, does. I introduced S.1770, on December 5, 2001, shortly after passage of the USA Patriot Act, as a separate bill. This was the same day that the Senate agreed to ratify both treaties. I then tried to

move the bill quickly through the Senate, but an anonymous Republican hold blocked passage.

Again this year I tried to move the bill through the Senate, but again there was an anonymous hold from the Republican side of the aisle which blocked its passage. Had there not been a hold placed on the bill last year, I am quite sure that we could have resolved any remaining issues in conference, as the Republican-controlled House was simultaneously passing its own version of my bill.

After the anonymous hold was placed on S. 1770 at the end of the last session, we received a letter from the Department of Justice in late January of this year about the bill.

The letter stated that the Department "support[ed] the legislation but recommend[ed] several modifications." None of the modifications which the Department recommended dealt with issues that were necessary for compliance with the treaties, the basic purpose of the bill. The Leahy bill would bring us into full compliance with those important obligations and take away an excuse from nations that are hesitant to cooperate in the war against terrorism.

The recent spate of horrible suicide bombings around the world and the fact that the convention prohibiting terrorist financing entered into force on April 10, 2002, demonstrate the pressing need for this legislation. As if that was not enough, last month the FBI Director warned that he believes that suicide bombings in the United States are "inevitable," bringing home the point that this legislation is required both to fight terrorism at home and abroad. Nevertheless, S. 1770 has been subjected to an anonymous Republican hold since December of last year.

In the post-September 11 environment it is almost beyond my understanding why any Member of this body would secretly obstruct passage of an important piece of antiterrorism legislation—yet here we are in June, blocked from compliance with two international terrorism treaties by a secret Republican hold.

The third bill is S. 864, the Anti-Atrocity Alien Deportation Act, which I introduced year and was reported by the Judiciary Committee, with bipartisan support, to close loopholes in our immigration laws that have allowed war criminals and human rights abusers to enter and remain in this country.

I have been appalled that this country has become a safe haven for those who exercised power in foreign countries to terrorize, rape, murder, and torture innocent civilians. A recent report by Amnesty International claims that nearly 150 alleged human rights abusers have been identified living here, but warns that this number may be as high as 1,000.

Observers have noted the irony that in the wake of the September 11, 2001,

attacks, hundreds of foreigners have been rounded up though not charged with any terrorism-related crime.

Yet at the same time, "hundreds, if not thousands, of foreign nationals who have been plausibly accused of the most heinous human rights crimes, including torture and assassination, either have lived or still live freely in the U.S." [William Schulz, "The Torturers Among Us," *New York Review*, p. 22, April 25, 2002.]

This bill would not only add the new grounds, but also expand current grounds, for inadmissibility and deportation, by barring those aliens who have engaged, outside the United States, in "torture" and "extrajudicial killing" and removing artificial limitations on the current grounds for exclusion for aliens who commit "genocide" and "particularly severe violations of religious freedom." This bill is important for the victims of these heinous crimes who seek refuge in this country and important for Americans to show that we will not tolerate perpetrators of genocide, extrajudicial killing and torture, living among us.

I urge the Republican Members who have blocked passage of this bill to come forward and identify themselves, to share any concerns they may have so that we may proceed without further delay.

I was pleased when the Senate did take up and pass the Mychal Judge Police and Fire Chaplains Public Safety Officers' Benefit Act of 2002 that I sponsored with Senators CAMPBELL, SCHUMER, CLINTON, and BIDEN.

Named for Chaplain Mychal Judge, who was killed while responding with the New York City Fire Department to the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, this legislation recognizes the invaluable service of police and fire chaplains in crisis situations by allowing for their eligibility in the Public Safety Officers' Benefit Program. Father Judge, while deemed eligible for public safety officer benefits, was survived by his two sisters who, under current law, are ineligible to receive payments through the PSOB Program. This is simply wrong and must be remedied.

Indeed, Father Judge is among 10 public safety officers who were killed on September 11, but who are ineligible for Federal death benefits because they died without spouses, children, or parents. This bill would retroactively correct this injustice by expanding the list of those who may receive public safety officer benefits to the beneficiaries named on the most recently executed life insurance policy of the deceased officer. This change would go into effect on September 11 of last year to make sure the families of Father Judge and the nine other fallen heroes receive their public safety officer benefits.

In addition, this bill would retroactively restructure the Public Safety Officers' Benefit Program to specifically include chaplains as members of the law enforcement and fire units

they serve, and would make these chaplains eligible for the one-time \$250,000 benefit available to public safety officers who have been permanently disabled as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty, or to the survivors of officers who have died.

This measure is strongly supported by the National Association of Police Organization, the Fraternal Order of Police, and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Despite its Senate's passage and in spite of the fact that the House Judiciary Committee has favorably reported the House companion bill with bipartisan support to the House, the House Republican leadership has refused to follow through with passage of these measure. I urge the House Republican leadership to reconsider its decision and allow this important matter to proceed to final passage.

These bills are not alone in being blocked by anonymous Republican holds. Holds have been placed on other important bills that the Judiciary Committee has acted upon and reported favorably to the Senate. Let me just cite a couple examples: S. 2010, the Corporate and Criminal Fraud Accountability Act, which I introduced after the Enron debacle to restore confidence in our securities; S. 2179, the Law Enforcement Tribute Act, which was introduced by Senator CARNAHAN to help State and local police pay for memorials to honor fallen officers; and S. 407, the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act, to help American businesses better protect their intellectual property in the international marketplace.

In addition to the Mychal Judge Police and Fire Chaplains Public Safety Officers Benefit Act, many other Senate-passed are languishing in the House of Representatives. These include the Federal Judiciary Protection Act, S. 1099, which I cosponsored with Senator GORDON SMITH; the James Guelff and Chris McCurley Body Armor Act, S. 166, which was sponsored by Senator FEINSTEIN; and the TEACH Act, S. 487, which I sponsored with Senator HATCH. These bipartisan measures were passed by unanimous consent through the Senate last year, but have been held hostage without action in the House for too many months.

None of these 10 matters should be partisan, yet again and again, anonymous Republican holds have stopped Senate and congressional action. I appeal to my Republican colleagues in the Senate to lift their secret holds and to the Republicans in both Houses to stop obstructing these bipartisan bills, that are intended to protect our national security, our public safety, America's borders, and American businesses.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

ENTREPRENEURS OF THE YEAR

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to Melissa Mabon and Brooke Savage, two of New Hampshire's Entrepreneurs of the Year. It is doubtless that their success is a tribute to their hard work and dedication.

As cofounders of Pragmatech Software Inc. in Amherst, Brooke and Melissa have built a company from conception into what it is today. Their business knowledge and planning have led them to build a company with no outside investment giving them greater flexibility with respect to management decisions. Pragmatech, which was founded in 1994, offers several services including an expert knowledge base that supports automated responses to "requests for proposals" and "form-based proposals." They also feature programs that assemble proposals, provide point-by-point responses to specifications, publish on the Web, and gauge the effectiveness of proposals, just to name a few.

It is my great pleasure and honor to represent Brooke and Melissa in the United States Senate and wish them all the best in future endeavors.●

TRIBUTE TO KENTUCKY RURAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

• Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to the Kentucky Rural Health Association. The Kentucky Rural Health Association recently held its annual conference in Frankfort, and I would like to take a few minutes today to voice my support for this organization. The Association is helping to shape and implement changes to improve the health of rural Kentuckians.

Since 1999, the Kentucky Rural Health Association has worked to create an equitable and effective health care environment, in terms of access and distribution, for rural Kentuckians. Their efforts in educating the public, empowering the people, and positively influencing government policy and legislation have been extremely beneficial to individuals and families throughout the Commonwealth.

While I regret that I was unable to attend their conference this year, I commend all the members of the association for safeguarding Kentucky's right to affordable and accessible health care. Adequate healthcare is critical to improving an individual's quality of life, and I urge them to continue their hard work on behalf of rural Kentuckians.●

COMMENDING STUDENTS FROM MASSABESIC HIGH SCHOOL

• Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of an outstanding group of

young people from Massabesic High School in Waterboro, ME. This group of 20 students represented Maine in the national finals of "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" in Washington, DC, May 4-6, 2002. The students from Massabesic High School demonstrated teamwork and dedication to reach this milestone and represented Maine ably and with determination. During the competition, students from 50 classrooms across the country put their skills to the test demonstrating their understanding of the values and ideas embodied in American constitutional government.

I would like to recognize the participating students, Allie Auger, Kirsten Benham, John Blow, Selina Carter, Alyssa Daniels, Scott Doyle, Brian Dupee, Kaleigh Gerity, Tucker Gilman, Matt Kimball, Matt Krueger, Aaron Libby, Eric Matheson, Bri Morin, Glen Petrarca, Meghan Roubo, Joe Rousseau, Jason Roy, Courtney Strout, and Dawn Theriault for their persistence, dedication, and drive. I also stand to recognize the dedication and work of their teacher, Joseph Wagner, the district coordinator, David Ezhaya, and the state coordinator, Julia Underwood.

I am very proud to recognize the efforts and accomplishments of this exceptional group of students from Maine and bring their achievement to the attention of the Senate. •

TRIBUTE TO MAVERICK LEZAR

• Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge the achievement of Maverick Lezar, a fourth grade student at the Hockaday School in Dallas, TX. Maverick wrote a wonderful poem that earned first place in the 2002 Poetry Society of Texas contest. Annually, the Poetry Society sponsors a Poetry in Schools contest which is open to any Texas student from first grade through college. This contest recognizes and encourages talented students and fosters their creativity as aspiring writers and poets.

Maverick Lezar's award winning poem, "God Bless Me," speaks to the strength and spirit of America. It serves as a striking reminder of the beauty in our Nation's physical landscape as well as the ideals for which America stands.

I am as powerful as the burning sun.
I am as brave as the cobra standing tall.
I am as brilliant as a gold carriage glinting in the sun.

God bless me,
I am the thing that makes you free.
I am as strong as a bald eagle soaring high.
I am as gentle as the lovebird's song.
I am as beautiful as the weeping willow's sway.

God bless me,
I am the thing that makes you free.

Call me and I'll listen.
Listen and I'll call.
I echo through the mountains.
I whisper through the fields.
I sing through the river.
I yell across the hills.

Wherever you go
Whatever you see
There will always be at least
A little bit of me.
I am America
The proudest of them all. •

CONGRATULATING THE GIRL SCOUTS ON 90 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, 90 years ago on March 12, 1912, the first troop of 18 Girl Scouts met in the United States. To date, there are nearly 4 million girls and adults who are part of this extraordinary program.

Today, at the Denver Zoo in my home State of Colorado, Girl Scouts, their families, and others interested in scouting will be celebrating this 90th anniversary with hands-on activities and a variety of entertainment. I would like to congratulate the Mile Hi Council of the Girl Scouts on this historic achievement and wish them all the best during today's celebration. What a fantastic way to share the efforts of the Girl Scouts nationwide.

Throughout the 20th century, the Girl Scouts have been a visible force behind efforts to serve people in times of national unrest. During World War I, they sold war bonds and collected peach pits for the manufacturing of gas mask filters. Girls collaborated to learn about food preservation and conservation by canning fruits and vegetables.

When the Great Depression hit, troops of Girl Scouts led community relief efforts to provide the things necessary for basic survival. They collected food and prepared meals for the poor, carved wooden toys for children, and assisted in hospitals to treat those in need of medical care.

By the 1940s, women's involvement in our national security was on the rise after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and many women were taking over positions once dominated by men. The Girl Scouts led the vanguard of young women who were interested in helping those enlisted overseas as well as those trying to maintain a sense of normalcy here in the United States. They collected over 1 million articles of clothing for victims of war overseas, and put in numerous hours dedicated to farm aid projects. Additionally, they were part of efforts to teach women survival skills during raids and blackouts.

The Girl Scouts have left their mark on endeavors to improve social climate. In 1952, *Ebony* Magazine reported on their "progress toward breaking down racial taboos." They launched a campaign in the sixties to encourage girls to respect every aspect of themselves and to get to know others who are fundamentally different whether it be by race, national origin, or religion.

In the last 20 years, the Girl Scouts have worked together to tackle issues plaguing society's well-being, such as drug addiction, violent crime, environmental destruction, and the AIDS epi-

demic. Through collaborative work with the government and local communities, girls have promoted the positive influences of literacy, personal health, and individual responsibility.

Now more than ever, we are looking to our young people for a collective face of hope and prosperity for this Nation's future. We have witnessed the vulnerability of human life, but know the strength of collective effort and the potential for individual integrity. Our national security and viability as a community depends on this strength.

However, recent reports indicate that girls are less likely to pursue careers in math, science, or technology—fields vital to our progress in this global economy. Sometime during their teen or preteen years, many girls lose their zest in the classroom and, unfortunately, conform to attitudes that boys are inherently better in math and science.

The Girl Scouts are, again, at the forefront of this issue by confronting the disparity head on. They have collaborated with the National Science Foundation to provide opportunities for girls interested in studying wildlife and environment in Antarctica. In addition, they have created programs to provide girls with hands-on technology training, computer science skills, and access to information on physics and engineering. Most importantly, the Girl Scouts give girls tools to close the gender gap and the confidence to succeed in these traditionally male-dominated fields.

The Girl Scouts have fostered an environment *Where Girls Grow Strong*—their modern mantra. But, while the activities of the Girl Scouts may change over the years, its commitment to young women nationwide is resolute. By encouraging personal responsibility, social awareness, community service, and individual freedom, the Girl Scouts have shaped the physical and mental well-being of young women everywhere.

Thank you for allowing me to congratulate the Girl Scouts on 90 years of exceptional achievement. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing them all the best in the years to come, and in giving a "Mile Hi" salute to the Girl Scouts celebrating today in Denver and throughout the Nation.

I ask that the Girl Scout Law be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

THE GIRL SCOUT LAW

I will do my best to be
honest and fair
friendly and helpful,
considerate and caring,
courageous and strong, and
responsible for what I say and do,
and to
respect myself and others,
respect authority,
use resources wisely,
make the world a better place, and
be a sister to every Girl Scout. •

A TRIBUTE TO ENTREPRENEUR OF THE YEAR

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to an outstanding businessman, Robert Scott, on receiving New Hampshire Entrepreneur of the Year. His outstanding business practices and understanding have no doubt brought him to this place.

Scott cofounded Octave Communications in 1998 with audio conferencing in mind. Since then, the systems that have been produced include the newest model that allows for wireless voice conferencing. With many more options available Octave offers browser-based scheduling, management and control for reservation-less conferencing over traditional public switched telephone networks and Voice over Internet Protocol Networks. Scott's effort has paid off in the growth of an up and coming company that is sure to make its mark on New Hampshire.

It is always my distinct honor and privilege to represent fine businessmen like Robert Scott in the United States Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO ED LAWRENCE, WILDLIFE ARTIST WORKING TO HELP U.S. SOLDIERS

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, now, more than ever, Americans are expressing their patriotism. Patriotism means different things to different people, but for some, like Ed Lawrence, patriotism comes through his "determination" to help others.

Mr. Lawrence, a wildlife artist from McGregor, IA, is a retired game warden and a U.S. Air Force veteran. After hearing President George W. Bush's address to the Nation following the September 11 attacks, Lawrence was moved into taking action. Although unsure of what contribution he could make, he retreated to his studio and began to sketch. Out of his sketches rose images of the American bald eagle with the Stars and Stripes waving behind it. These heart-felt images became the foundation for Mr. Lawrence's work, "Determination."

With "Determination," Mr. Lawrence was able to give back to the nation. At the end of last year, Mr. Lawrence devoted his energy to the Grant Wood Chapter of the Red Cross in Cedar Rapids. From the proceeds of his "Determination" prints, the group was able to pay the shipping costs of care packages sent to troops on hardship assignments in Saudi Arabia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Kuwait and Uzbekistan. The care packages were meant to send a bit of home abroad and included puzzles, games, footballs, microwave popcorn, toiletries, gum and magazines, among other items to boost the troops' morale.

In addition to covering the costs of sending out the care packages, Mr. Lawrence created 911 numbered prints as a special tribute to U.S. troops. He

donates these prints to various community group fundraisers. The limited edition prints go to groups willing to sell a print in support of the Grant Wood Chapter's project.

U.S. Armed Force bases that receive donations also receive a special copy of "Determination." Numbered prints were reserved for Veterans Administration hospitals in Iowa City and Des Moines, and a copy was presented on the floor of the Iowa House at the Iowa State Capitol.

Mr. Lawrence is hoping to take the project nationwide and is working with the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, and the American Red Cross to do just that. He and his wife, Chris, have made appearances nationwide to promote the project and received warm responses, as they should.

The "determination," of Ed Lawrence to spread patriotism and promote morale nationwide and across the seas has lifted the spirits of troops and civilians alike. Thank you, Mr. Lawrence, for setting such a positive and patriotic example for fellow Iowans and Americans to follow.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:04 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2143. An act to make the repeal of the estate tax permanent.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 4800. An act to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the expansion of the adoption credit and adoption assistance programs.

H.R. 4823. An act to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime.

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bills were read the first time:

H.R. 2143. An act to make the repeal of the estate tax permanent.

S. 2600. A bill to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. REID):

S. 2600. A bill to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; read the first time.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 2601. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on thiophanate-methyl; to the Committee on Finance.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 677

At the request of Mr. BREAU, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 677, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the required use of certain principal repayments on mortgage subsidy bond financing to redeem bonds, to modify the purchase price limitation under mortgage subsidy bond rules based on median family income, and for other purposes.

S. 813

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 813, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to increase payments under the medicare program to Puerto Rico hospitals.

S. 917

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 917, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income amounts received on account of claims based on certain unlawful discrimination and to allow income averaging for backpay and frontpay awards received on account of such claims, and for other purposes.

S. 1311

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1311, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to reaffirm the United States historic commitment to protecting refugees who are fleeing persecution or torture.

S. 1483

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1483, a bill to amend Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to reduce the impact of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking on the lives of youth and children and provide appropriate services for children

and youth experiencing or exposed to domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

S. 1828

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1828, a bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 and chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code, to include Federal prosecutors within the definition of a law enforcement officer, and for other purposes.

S. 2006

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CLELAND) were added as cosponsors of S. 2006, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the eligibility of certain expenses for the low-income housing credit.

S. 2425

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2425, a bill to prohibit United States assistance and commercial arms exports to countries and entities supporting international terrorism.

S. 2512

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2512, a bill to provide grants for training court reporters and closed captioners to meet requirements for realtime writers under the Telecommunications Act of 1996, and for other purposes.

S. 2552

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2552, a bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to give States the option to create a program that allows individuals receiving temporary assistance to needy families to obtain post-secondary or longer duration vocational education.

S. 2596

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2596, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the financing of the Superfund.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3807. Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 625, to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3807. Mr. REID (for Mr. BIDEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 625, to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. — PROVIDING RELIABLE OFFICERS, TECHNOLOGY, EDUCATION, COMMUNITY PROSECUTORS, AND TRAINING IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD INITIATIVE.

(a) COPS PROGRAM.—Section 1701(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(a)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “and prosecutor” after “increase police”; and

(2) by inserting “to enhance law enforcement access to new technologies, and” after “presence”.

(b) HIRING AND REDEPLOYMENT GRANT PROJECTS.—Section 1701(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting after “Nation” the following: “, or pay overtime to existing career law enforcement officers to the extent that such overtime is devoted to community policing efforts”; and

(ii) by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking “or pay overtime.”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) promote higher education among in-service State and local law enforcement officers by reimbursing them for the costs associated with seeking a college or graduate school education.”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “Grants pursuant to” and all that follows through “paragraph (1)(A) and (B).” and inserting “Grants pursuant to—

“(A) paragraph (1)(B) for overtime, may not exceed 25 percent of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection for any fiscal year;

“(B) paragraph (1)(C), may not exceed 20 percent of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in any fiscal year; and

“(C) paragraph (1)(D), may not exceed 5 percent of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection for any fiscal year.”.

(c) ADDITIONAL GRANT PROJECTS.—Section 1701(d) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “integrity and ethics” after “specialized”; and

(B) by inserting “and” after “enforcement officers”;

(2) in paragraph (7), by inserting “, school officials, religiously-affiliated organizations,” after “enforcement officers”;

(3) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) establish school-based partnerships between local law enforcement agencies and local school systems by using school resource officers who operate in and around elementary and secondary schools to serve as a law enforcement liaison with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies, combat school-related crime and disorder problems, gang membership and criminal activity, firearms and explosives-related incidents, illegal use and possession of alcohol, and the illegal possession, use, and distribution of drugs;”;

(4) in paragraph (10), by striking “and” at the end;

(5) in paragraph (11), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) develop and implement innovative programs (such as the TRIAD program) that bring together a community’s sheriff, chief of police, and elderly residents to address the public safety concerns of older citizens.”.

(d) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 1701(f) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “use not more than 5 percent of the funds appropriated under subsection (a) to” after “The Attorney General may”; and

(B) by inserting at the end the following: “In addition, the Attorney General may use not more than 5 percent of the funds appropriated under subsections (d), (e), and (f) for technical assistance and training to States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, and other public and private entities for those respective purposes.”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting “under subsection (a)” after “the Attorney General”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “the Attorney General may” and inserting “the Attorney General shall”; and

(B) by inserting “regional community policing institutes” after “operation of”; and

(C) by inserting “representatives of police labor and management organizations, community residents,” after “supervisors.”.

(e) TECHNOLOGY AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS.—Section 1701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (k);

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (j) as subsections (g) through (k); and

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

“(e) LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.—Grants made under subsection (a) may be used to assist police departments in employing professional, scientific, and technological advancements that will help—

“(1) improve police communications through the use of wireless communications, computers, software, videocams, databases, and other hardware and software that allow law enforcement agencies to communicate more effectively across jurisdictional boundaries and effectuate interoperability;

“(2) develop and improve access to crime solving technologies, including DNA analysis, photo enhancement, voice recognition, and other forensic capabilities; and

“(3) promote comprehensive crime analysis by utilizing new techniques and technologies, such as crime mapping, that allow law enforcement agencies to use real-time crime and arrest data and other related information, including non-criminal justice data, to improve their ability to analyze, predict, and respond pro-actively to local crime and disorder problems, as well as to engage in regional crime analysis.

“(f) COMMUNITY-BASED PROSECUTION PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Grants made under subsection (a) may be used to assist State, local, or tribal prosecutors’ offices in the implementation of community-based prosecution programs that build on local community policing efforts.

“(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Funds made available under this subsection may be used to—

“(A) hire additional prosecutors who will be assigned to community prosecution programs, including programs that assign prosecutors to—

“(i) handle cases from specific geographic areas;

“(ii) address specific violent crime and other local crime problems, including intensive illegal gang, gun, and drug enforcement projects and quality of life initiatives; and

“(iii) address localized violent and other crime problems based on needs identified by local law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and others;

“(B) redeploy existing prosecutors to community prosecution programs described in subparagraph (A), by hiring victim and witness coordinators, paralegals, and community outreach and such other personnel; and

“(C) establish programs to assist local prosecutors’ offices in the implementation of programs that help them identify and respond to priority crime problems in a community with specifically tailored solutions.

“(3) RESERVATION OF FUNDS.—Not less than 75 percent of the funds made available under this subsection shall be reserved for grants under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2), and of that amount—

“(A) not more than 10 percent may be used for grants under paragraph (2)(B); and

“(B) not less than 25 percent shall be reserved for units of local government with a population of less than 50,000.”.

(f) RETENTION GRANTS.—Section 1703 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) RETENTION GRANTS.—The Attorney General may use not more than 50 percent of the funds under subsection (a) to award grants targeted specifically for retention of police officers to grantees in good standing, with preference to grantees that demonstrate financial hardship or severe budget constraint that impacts the entire local budget and may result in the termination of employment for police officers funded under subsection (b)(1).”.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) CAREER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—Section 1709(1) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd-8) is amended by inserting after “criminal laws” the following: “, including sheriffs deputies who are charged with supervising offenders who are released into the community and are also engaged in local community policing efforts.”.

(2) SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER.—Section 1709(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796dd-8) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) to serve as a law enforcement liaison with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies, to address and document crime and disorder problems, including gang and drug activities, firearms and explosives-related incidents, and the illegal use and possession of alcohol affecting or occurring in or around an elementary or secondary school;”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (E) and inserting the following:

“(E) to train students in conflict resolution, restorative justice, and crime awareness, and to provide assistance to and coordinate with other officers, mental health professionals, and youth counselors who are responsible for the implementation of prevention or intervention programs within the schools;”;

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(D) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) to work with school administrators, members of the local parent teacher associations, community organizers, law enforce-

ment, fire departments, and emergency medical personnel in the creation, review, and implementation of a school violence prevention plan;

“(I) to assist in documenting the full description of all firearms found or taken into custody on school property and to initiate a firearms trace and ballistics examination for each firearm with the local office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms;

“(J) to document the full description of all explosives or explosive devices found or taken into custody on school property and report to the local office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; and

“(K) to assist school administrators with the preparation of the Department of Education, Annual Report on State Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act which tracks the number of students expelled per year for bringing a weapon, firearm, or explosive to school.”.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 1001(a)(11) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793(a)(11)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “There” and all that follows through “2000.” and inserting the following: “There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part Q, to remain available until expended—

“(i) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

“(ii) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

“(iii) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

“(iv) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

“(v) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2007; and

“(vi) \$1,150,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the first sentence—

(i) by striking “up to 3 percent” and inserting “not more than 5 percent”; and

(ii) by striking “1701(f)” and inserting “1701(g)”;

(B) by striking the second sentence and inserting “Of the remaining funds, if there is a demand for 50 percent of appropriated hiring funds, as determined by eligible hiring applications from law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over areas with populations exceeding 150,000, not less than 50 percent shall be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted by units of local government or law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over areas with populations exceeding 150,000 or by public and private entities that serve areas with populations exceeding 150,000, and not less than 50 percent shall be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted by units of local government or law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over areas with populations less than 150,000 or by public and private entities that serve areas with populations less than 150,000.”; and

(C) in the third sentence—

(i) by striking “at least 85 percent” and inserting “not less than \$600,000,000”; and

(ii) by striking “1701(b),” and all that follows through “of part Q.” and inserting the following: “subsections (b) and (c) of section 1701, not less than \$350,000,000 shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in section 1701(e), and not less than \$200,000,000 shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in section 1701(f).”.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to Seema Balwani, a congressional fellow in my office, during today’s session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2600

Mr. REID. Mr. President, S. 2600, introduced today by Senator DODD and others is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2600) to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, but I object to my own request on behalf of the Republicans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, this effort to move this legislation forward has been going on since December. We have tried on many occasions to get the minority to agree on coming forward and agreeing to a unanimous consent request so that we can move forward in this body to pass terrorism insurance. We have been unable to do that. We have tried in many different ways to do that. We have had the basic bill with two, three, five amendments. We have been very willing to work with them in any way to move this forward.

The real estate industry, the insurance industry, and builders all over the country are desperate for this insurance. After September 11, many businesses all over the country have been unable to go forward with construction projects. So I hope this rule 14 on which we have just moved will allow us to have this legislation brought before the Senate, and we believe we have agreed to come forward with a bill. Some believe there should be tort reform. We have agreed in the underlying legislation that we would agree there should not be punitive damages for the money the Government puts forward. We have agreed to that. A lot of our constituents don’t like that. We have consented to that.

If people believe more should be done, let them offer an amendment. We can agree to a time agreement or not, but this legislation is very important to the economic viability and vitality of this country. I hope this effort will not be thwarted. This legislation has been pushed by Senators DODD, SARBANES, and SCHUMER, and it will go forward.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—H.R. 2143

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I understand that H.R. 2143 is at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2143) to make the repeal of the estate tax permanent.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask for its second reading, but I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 2 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open today until 2 p.m. for the introduction of legislation and submission of statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 10, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2 p.m., Monday, June 10; that following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there be a period for morning business until 3 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each with the time divided between the two leaders or their designees; that at 3 p.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 625; further, that the live quorum with respect to the cloture motion filed earlier today be waived and that Senators have until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 10, to file first-degree amendments to the hate crimes legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the next vote will occur on Monday at about 5:45 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 2 P.M. MONDAY, JUNE 10, 2002

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:40 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 10, 2002, at 2 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 7, 2002:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

CAROLYN Y. PEOPLES, OF MARYLAND, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, VICE EVA M. PLAZA, RESIGNED.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

CHARLOTTE A. LANE, OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 16, 2009, VICE DENNIS M. DEVANEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CHARLES AARON RAY, OF TEXAS, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MARK MOKI HANOAHANO, OF HAWAII, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE HOWARD HIKARU TAGAMORI.

MICHAEL LEE KLINE, OF WASHINGTON, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE G. RONALD DASHIELL, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

SHARON G. HARRIS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 531:

To be major

NICOLA A. *CHOATE, 0000
KEVIN P. *CONNOLLY, 0000
NICHOLAS G. *VIYOUTH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

KATHLEEN N. ECHIVERRI, 0000
JEFFREY E. HAYMOND, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

MARVIN P. *ANDERSON, 0000
JAMES W. *BAIK, 0000
MARK R. *BENNE, 0000
STEVEN A. *BROWN, 0000
LILLIAN M. *CONNER, 0000
JOSEPH S. *COWARD, 0000
DAVID *FERGUSON, 0000
MARK R. *GLEISNER, 0000
DAVID B. *HEMBREE, 0000
WALTER A. *HENRY, 0000
JEFFREY A. *HODD, 0000
VALERIE E. *HOLMES, 0000
LARRY D. *HONEYCUTT, 0000
JOHN D. *KISELLA, 0000
CHRISTOPH I. *LANGER, 0000
SUNG Y. *LEE, 0000
TERRY S. *LEE, 0000
TROY *MARBURGER, 0000
SAMUEL A. *PASSO, 0000
MINAXI I. *PATEL, 0000
GRANT A. *PERRINE, 0000
MARK J. *PIOTROWSKI, 0000
GREGORY W. *SILVER, 0000
DAVID C. *SMISSON JR., 0000
ROBERT R. THRASHER, 0000
CRAIG P. *TORRES, 0000
FRANKLIN E. *TUTTLE, 0000
JOSEPH W. *VARGAS, 0000
PAUL J. *VIZGIRDA, 0000
KENNETH O. *WYNN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN G. ANGELO, 0000
CHRISTINA C. *APODACA, 0000
JON E. *BALDWIN, 0000
RAJAT *BANNERJI, 0000
CLIFFORD J. *BELDEN, 0000

CHRISTINA M. *BELNAP, 0000
DAVID M. BENEDEK, 0000
PETER J. BENSON, 0000
ANTHONY M. *BEVILACQUA, 0000
NANCY B. *BLACK, 0000
JEREMY R. *BLANCHARD, 0000
JOHANNES V. *BLOM, 0000
EDWARD H. *BOLAND, 0000
RONALD H. *BRANNON, 0000
STEVEN J. BREWSTER, 0000
JEREMIAH *BROWN JR., 0000
ADRIENNE M. *BUGGS, 0000
JAMES H. *BURDEN JR., 0000
MARK R. *BUSH, 0000
JOHN *CARAVALHO, 0000
THOMAS *CARMODY, 0000
SCOTT K. CARTER, 0000
MELINDA A. *CAVICCHIA, 0000
PAUL T. *CHAN, 0000
ARTHUR B. CHASEN, 0000
BRUCE *CHEN, 0000
KENNETH H. CHO, 0000
JONG H. *CHOI, 0000
MARK Y. *CHU, 0000
KENDALL R. *CLARK, 0000
JEFFREY L. *CLEMONS, 0000
RODNEY L. *COLDREN, 0000
LOUIS C. *COYLE, 0000
JOHN D. *CROCKER, 0000
JANIS K. CROLEY, 0000
BRIAN M. *CUNEO, 0000
THOMAS K. *CURRY, 0000
KAREN L. DELLAGIUSTINA, 0000
ARTHUR J. *DELORIMIER, 0000
MARC P. *DIFAZIO, 0000
ERIN A. *DOE, 0000
DANIEL J. *DONOVAN, 0000
DAVID A. DORSEY, 0000
ANDREW A. *DUERR, 0000
WILLIAM J. *EDENFIELD, 0000
NATHAN S. *ELLIS, 0000
JOSEPH M. *ENDRIZZI JR., 0000
MICHAEL A. *ESLAVA, 0000
ERIC T. *FAJARDO, 0000
BRETT C. *FOUSS, 0000
RONALD M. *FRYE, 0000
JAMES L. *FURGERSON, 0000
ERICH M. GAERTNER, 0000
ROGER A. *GALLUP, 0000
DEAN A. *GANT, 0000
DANIEL J. *GAVIN, 0000
ROBERT T. *GERHARDT, 0000
DOMINGO P. *GONZALEZ, 0000
DANIEL S. GORDON, 0000
JOSH L. *GORDON, 0000
KURT W. GRATHWOHL, 0000
DARREN F. GRAY, 0000
FERNANDO B. *GUERENA, 0000
JAMES A. *HALL, 0000
ELIZABETH G. *HANCOCK, 0000
LORI E. *HARRINGTON, 0000
MARK D. *HARRIS, 0000
BENJAMIN P. *HARRISON, 0000
JOHN E. *HARTMANN, 0000
ALLAN C. *HAYS, 0000
ERIC R. HELLING, 0000
JAVIER *HERNANDEZ, 0000
BENJAMIN A. *HILL, 0000
THOMAS K. *HIROTA, 0000
DAVID *HOANG, 0000
MICHAEL C. *HODGES, 0000
CHARLES M. HOLLICRAFT, 0000
PEYTON H. *HURT, 0000
ROBERT G. *IRWIN, 0000
DANIEL W. *ISENBARGER, 0000
JOHN I. *ISKANDAR, 0000
RICHARD B. *ISLINGER, 0000
LESLIE W. *JACKSON, 0000
JOHN A. *JIULIANO, 0000
JEFFREY J. *JOHNSON, 0000
MICHAEL W. JOHNSON, 0000
RINNA C. JOHNSON, 0000
WAYNE A. *JOHNSON, 0000
BOBBY W. *JONES, 0000
ROBERT A. *JOY, 0000
ROHIT K. *KATIL, 0000
JOHN J. *KELEMEN, 0000
NICHOLAS M. *KOMAS, 0000
KENNETH G. *KOSCHNITZKI, 0000
ANDREW J. KOSMOWSKI, 0000
RICHARD K. *KYNION, 0000
ROBERT C. *LADD, 0000
RAYMOND S. LANCE, 0000
JOHN D. *LANE, 0000
THOMAS M. *LARKIN, 0000
WILLIS T. *LEAVITT, 0000
KENNETH M. *LECLERC, 0000
SARAH L. *LENTZ, 0000
ALLEN J. *LEVY, 0000
MICHAEL D. *LEWIS, 0000
KENNETH K. LINDELL, 0000
THOMAS R. *LOVAS, 0000
WENDY *MA, 0000
CHRISTIAN R. MACEDONIA, 0000
MICHAEL S. MACHEN, 0000
MAMMEN P. *MAMMEN JR., 0000
RODRIGO A. *MARIANO, 0000
STEPHEN N. *MARKS, 0000
WILLIAM H. *MARSHALL, 0000
TARAS W. *MASNYK, 0000
MARY K. MATHER, 0000
CAL S. *MATSUMOTO, 0000
GEORGE L. *MAXWELL, 0000
THOMAS E. MCCOREY, 0000
GARNER P. *MCKENZIE, 0000
EDWARD C. *MICHAUD III, 0000
DANIEL R. MILLER, 0000

CAROL A MOORES, 0000
ERIC D * MORGAN, 0000
ROBERT E * MORGAN, 0000
CHET A * MORRISON, 0000
MICHAEL P * MULREANY, 0000
FLETCHER M * MUNTER, 0000
KELLY A MURRAY, 0000
CHARLES S * NEEDHAM, 0000
BRADLEY J * NELSON, 0000
DENNIS D NICHOLS, 0000
GILBERT A * NOIROT, 0000
JAMES M * NOLD, 0000
GREER E * NOONBURG, 0000
KEVIN C * OCONNOR, 0000
KEN OKADA, 0000
ERIC W * OLINS, 0000
HOLLY L * OLSON, 0000
PATRICK G * OMALLEY, 0000
DAVID G * OMDAL, 0000
DANIEL * PAK, 0000
DANIEL E PARKS, 0000
PAUL F PASQUINA, 0000
JAMES F * PEHOUSHEK, 0000
ANDRE M * PENNARDT, 0000
ROBERTO * PEREZNIEVES, 0000
JOSEPH L * PERRY, 0000
KRIS A PETERSON, 0000
RICHARD P * PETRI JR., 0000

MICHAEL L PLACE, 0000
GLEN J * POFFENBARGER, 0000
GLENN G * PRESTON, 0000
DOUGLAS P * PREVOST, 0000
JAMES M * PTACEK, 0000
MARTIN G * RADVANY, 0000
TIMOTHY D * RANKIN, 0000
MARK M REEVES, 0000
MICHAEL J * RENSCHE, 0000
VERONICA J * ROOKS, 0000
MARK A * SARGENT, 0000
DANIEL J SCHISSEL, 0000
MICHAEL J SERWACKI, 0000
ANNE B SHROUT, 0000
ERIC E SHUPING, 0000
HYUN S * SIM, 0000
REGINALD T * SINGLETON, 0000
NEIL H * SITENGA, 0000
DOUGLAS W * SODERDAHL, 0000
JOHN J * STASINOS, 0000
ALEXANDER STOJADINOVIC, 0000
MICHAEL J SUNDBORG, 0000
DONALD L TAILLON, 0000
CHARLES L * TAYLOR, 0000
BENJAMIN A * THOMPSON, 0000
LENHANH P * TRAN, 0000
KENNETH TRZEPKOWSKI, 0000
MANUEL VALENTIN, 0000

DAVID P VETTER, 0000
DALE L * WALDNER, 0000
CRAIG R * WEBB, 0000
JEFFREY W * WEISER, 0000
PAUL W WHITECAR, 0000
ANDREW R * WIESEN, 0000
LANCE R * WILLIAMS, 0000
RICHARD K WINKLE, 0000
KEITH J WROBLEWSKI, 0000
VIRGINIA D * YATES, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE
ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

ROBERT A. MASON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT
TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE
ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

RICHARD E. HUMSTON, 0000
GLEN A. NEWTON, 0000
DWIGHT D. RIGGS, 0000